Numb. 278.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From March 28. to April 4. 1734.

——— *Hi mores hæc duri immota* Catonis
Secta fuit, ſervare modum, finemque tenere,
Naturamque ſequi, patriæque impendere vitam. Lucan.

WHEN I have ſometimes obſerv'd Men of Wit and Learning, in Spite of their excellent natural and acquir'd Qualifications, fail of obtaining that Regard and Eſteem with Mankind, which their Inferiors in point of Underſtanding frequently arrive at, I have, upon a ſlight Reflection, been apt to think, that it was owing to the ill Judgment, Malice, or Envy of their Acquaintance: But of late two or three flagrant Inſtances of this kind have put me upon thinking and deliberating more maturely, and I find within the Compaſs of my Obſervation the greateſt part of thoſe fine Men have been ruined for want of *CONSTANCY*, a Virtue never too highly priz'd, and whoſe true Worth is by few rightly underſtood.

A Man remarkably wavering and inconſtant, who goes through with no Enterprize, adheres to no Purpoſe that he has reſolv'd on, whoſe Courage is ſurmounted by the moſt trifling Obſtacles, whoſe Judgment is at any time byaſs'd by his Fears, whoſe trembling and diſturb'd Imagination will at every Turn ſuggeſt to him Difficulties and Dangers that actually have no Exiſtence, and enlarge thoſe that have; A Man, I ſay, of this Stamp, whatever natural and acquir'd Qualities he may have, can never be a truly uſeful Member of a Common-wealth, a ſincere or amiable Friend, or a formidable Enemy; and when he is once incapable of bearing either of theſe Characters, 'tis no Wonder he is contemn'd and diſregarded by Men of all Ranks and Conditions.

Without Steadineſs or Perſeverance no Virtue can long ſubſiſt; and however honeſt and well-meaning a Man's Principles may be, the Want of this is ſufficient to render them ineffectual, and uſeleſs to himſelf or others. Nor can a Man pretend to enjoy or impart the laſting Sweets of a ſtrict and glorious Friendſhip, who has not Solidity enough to deſpiſe the malicious Miſrepreſentations frequently made uſe of to diſturb it, and which never fail of Succeſs where a mutual Eſteem is not founded upon the ſolid Baſis of Conſtancy and Virtue. An Intimacy of this ſort, contracted by chance, or the Caprice of an unſtable Man, is liable to the moſt violent Shocks, and even an intire Ruin, from very trifling Cauſes. Such a Man's Incapacity for Friendſhip, makes all that know his Character abſolutely indifferent to him: His known Fickleneſs of Temper renders him too inconſiderable to be fear'd as a Foe, or careſs'd as a Friend.

I may venture to ſay there never was a Man eminently famous but what was diſtinguiſh'd by this very Qualification; and few if any can live comfortably even in a private Life without it; for a Man who has no End in View, no Deſign to purſue, is like an irreſolute Maſter of a Ship at Sea, that can fix upon no one Port to ſteer her to, and conſequently can call not one Wind favourable to his Wiſhes.

'Tis by his firm and unſhaken Adherence to his Country's Cauſe, his conſtant Bravery in her Defence, and his burying himſelf but in her Ruins, that the rigid and ſevere *Cato* ſhines thro' thoſe admirable Lines of *Lucan*, of which my Motto is a part, ſuperior to the learn'd and eloquent *Cicero*, the great and majeſtick *Pompey*, or the mighty and invincible *Cæſar* himſelf. This is alone what could move the Poet to ſet him in Competition with the Gods themſelves, and will tranſmit him down to lateſt Poſterity with the higheſt Veneration and Honour.

To come nearer to our own Times; 'Tis the extraordinary Conſtancy of *Charles* XII. of *Sweden*, which makes up the moſt admirable and inimitable Part of his Character: His ſevere and impartial Diſtribution of Juſtice in his Army, and that fierce and reſolute Speech with which he broke up his Council, *Gentlemen, I have reſolved never to engage in an unjuſt War, but never to finiſh one that is founded upon Juſtice and Right, but by the Deſtruction of my Enemies:* theſe and ſuch like Inſtances of his Steadineſs and Perſeverance in the Purſuit of Juſtice, have deſervedly made him eſteem'd the Wonder of his Age.

King *Charles* II. of *England*, was doubtleſs a Man of great Underſtanding: His acquir'd Qualities far ſurpaſs'd thoſe of *Cromwell*, and his natural Talents at leaſt equal'd them: He came to rule over a People, formidable to all *Europe* for their Bravery, and exceedingly prepoſſeſſed in his Favour; he had learn'd to bear Misfortune by many Years Exile, and numerous Hazards and Difficulties: With theſe Advantages how great and glorious might he have made his Reign, by the Happineſs, Content and Security of his People! 'Tis however undeniable, that the *Engliſh* never were leſs happy, or leſs regarded by their Neighbours, than during his Reign. The Reaſon is obvious; his Inconſtancy and Indolence laid him open to every trifling Project, every ſelf-intereſted Scheme, that an avaritious or revengeful Miniſter or Miſtreſs could ſuggeſt to him for their own ſiniſter Ends. 'Tis this has given many Occaſion to think, that he acted thro'out his whole Reign upon no Principles and Maxims, and had no one Deſign in View.

Cromwel came to the ſupreme Authority with few of theſe Advantages, and againſt the Will of the whole Nation, except a few Fanaticks in the Army; but his conſtant and reſolute Carriage, which was the Effect of his keeping one principal End in view, ſurmounted all Obſtacles: 'Twas this, and this alone, which rais'd him ſo far above the Malice of his Enemies, or the Expectation of his Friends; and gain'd him that high Character from a judicious Hiſtorian, *That never Man choſe his Party with more Judgment, and executed his Deſigns with more Conſtancy and Vigour.* By virtue of this Conſtancy the *Engliſh* Nation under him arriv'd to that Pitch of Grandeur, as to become a Terror and Dread to their Enemies, and the greateſt Protection to their Allies. 'Tis this ſteady Perſeverance that render'd him the Center of the different Factions and Intereſts in which *England* was at that time embroil'd, that ſecur'd his former Friends and Adherents to his Intereſt, and deter'd his Foes from attempting to undermine his Authority.

We

WE doubt not but the following Copy of Verſes, publiſhed in the *South-Carolina* Gazette at *Charleſtown*, will with Pleaſure to moſt of our Readers, ſupply the Place of Foreign News.

---------- Deorum in templa recepti
Qui terras hominumq; colunt genus, aſpera bella
Componunt, agros adſignant, oppida condunt.

Hor. Ep.

WHILE generous *Oglethorpe*'s unwearied Pain
Wakes up a Muſe from *India*'s ſavage Plain;
Warm'd, as ſhe may, with the humane Deſign,—
Yet ſcarcely vain to paint a Worth like thine;
Her Numbers languid, and unform'd her Voice,
She hopes her Credit only from her Choice;
When Acts ſo amiably great inſpire,
'Tis Praiſe to love, and Merit to admire.

Extenſive Bliſs the God-like Breaſt muſt crown,
That makes each Good of the Diſtreſs'd his own;
And worthy Heroes ev'ry Tear muſt riſe,
Caught from the Wretches Woe, and Mourners Sighs:
When if the juſt Impreſſions Fire impart,
And the prompt Hand aſſerts the gen'rous Heart:
Sublime beyond Applauſe, the conſcious Mind
Foretaſtes the Heav'n that form'd him for his Kind.
Hence horrid Dungeons, are with Joy explor'd,
And ſqualid Wretches feel the Day reſtor'd;
The Sons of Want the chearful Morſel know,
And Eaſe ſurprizes in the Den of Woe.
Nor think the Brave enough already done,
The Brave ſhall finiſh what the Good begun,
Oceans in vain their Bounds immenſe oppoſe,
And ſpeechleſs Horrors to the Eye diſcloſe,
The Thirſt of others Good, eternal Fame,
Stills the loud Storm, and Perils loſe their Name.
Nor leſs in vain to ſtay his great Efforts,
The Arts of Cities and the Pomp of Courts:
Senates, which lately charm'd, with Eaſe he flies;
While from Neglect augmented Glories riſe.
But ſay, O truly Great, if Words can ſhew
The honeſt Joys thy generous Boſom knew,
When firſt the ever-blooming Clime you found,
Where GEORGE's Name adorns the teeming Ground.
With ſilent Joy the ſmiling Genius ſtood,
And hail'd thy Preſence to the living Wood. Peace,
When thus thy Thoughts; "Here let the Wretch have
"The Hungry Plenty, and the Poor Increaſe.
"Nor fear to pine, while waſting Nature fails,
"By tedious Intervals of ſcanty Meals,
"The ſtaping Young loud-craving new Supplies,
"The weeping Parent's wretched Lot denies;
"Nor as when ſhaking near the froſty Pole,
"They trembled more to heap the ſtinted Coal.
"Whilſt HERE luxuriant Foreſts gladly ſpare
"The ſweeteſt Fuel for the choiceſt Fare.
"And when the happily-increaſing Band
"Farther repleniſh the inviting Land,
"*Iberia*'s motly Race a Bound ſhall know,
"And ſlave contented in the Mine below:
"Nor *Gallia*'s Sons of new Encroachments dream,
"Glad while they taſte the *Miſſiſipi* Stream:
"In Peace 'till we preſide, in War prevail,
"And the new World allow the *Britiſh* Scale.
Thus tho' the failing Numbers lag behind
The genuine Ardours of thy God-like Mind;
They, pregnant with the Genius whence they ſhone,
Suggeſt a Spirit not unlike thy own;
Exalted Pleaſures in my Boſom riſe,
And ſilent Tears of Joy invade my Eyes.

Oft as the Bigot's helliſh Zeal ſhall Flame,
While Charity deplores Religion's Name:
Oft as the Luſt of Tyrants to inſlave,
Shall grind the Needy, and diſtract the Brave;
Nations ſhall to the Iſle of Heroes run,
GEORGE calls the Wretch of every Clime his Son.
He wills them free, and bids them to poſſeſs;
While lightned Hearts and grateful Minds confeſs
To the firm Glories of ſo bright a Scene,
Cæſar and *Ammon*'s Son, were greatly mean.
The Fame of Tyrants, ſhould, if Juſtice ſway'd,
Be howl'd thro' Deſarts their Ambition made;
But ſure an endleſs Race ſhall learn their Praiſe,
Who made *the Heirs of Want, the Lords of Eaſe*:
The gloomy Wood to flowing Harveſts chang'd,
And founded Cities where the Tyger rang'd.
Then may the great Reward, aſſign'd by Fate,
Prove thy own Wiſh, ----- to ſee Work compleat;
Till *Georgia*'s Silks on *Albion*'s Beauties ſhine,
Or gain new Luſtre from the Royal Line:
Till from the ſunny Hills the Vines diſplay
Their various Berries to the gilded Day:
Whence the glad Vintage to the Vale may flow,
Refreſhing Labour, and diſpelling Woe.
While the fat Plains with pleaſant Olives ſhine,
And *Zaura*'s Date improves the barren Pine.
Fair in the Garden ſhall the Lemmon grow,
And every Grove *Heſperian* Apples ſhew.
The Almond, the delicious Fruit behold,
Whoſe Juice the feign'd Immortals quaff'd of old.
Nor haply on the well-examin'd Plain
Shall *China*'s fragrant Leaf be ſought in vain;
While the conſenting Climate gladly proves
The coſtly Balms that weep in *Indian Groves*:
And when in Time the wealthy Lands increaſe
Shall bend the Curious to the Arts of Peace;
They with ſmall Pains, aſſiſted by the Clime,
Shall pull th' *Ananà* *, and unload the Lime;
Thro' Groves of Citron breathe *Arabia*'s Gale,
And parch the Berry, drank in *Mecca*'s Vale.

* The *Pine Apple*.

Dublin, Octob. 9. On Thurſday laſt, the 4th Inſt. the Parliament having met according to Prorogation, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Ceremony, his Grace ſent for the Commons, and directed them to chuſe a Speaker. Upon which the Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; was choſen Speaker, *Nemine Contradicente*. The next day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went again in State to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the like Ceremony, his Grace ſent for the Commons, and approved of their Choice of a Speaker, and made the following Speech to both Houſes, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction I return to meet a Parliament, ready on all Occaſions to give freſh Proofs of their Zeal and Affection to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and have the Commands of a moſt gracious Sovereign to give you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of his tender Regard and Concern for your Happineſs; and to recommend to you the Conſideration of whatever may beſt contribute to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

In ſo happy a Situation, I may with Reaſon expect, that all your Proceedings will be carried on with Temper and Unanimity; and that this Seſſion will tend to the Advantage of the Nation, to the mutual Satisfaction of his Majeſty, and all his faithful Subjects.

The Linnen Manufacture is ſo beneficial to this Kingdom, and ſo capable of being further extended, that it ſhould be your conſtant Endeavour to improve and enlarge that moſt valuable Branch of Trade, which well deſerves, and will amply reward, all the Care and Attention you can poſſibly beſtow upon it.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have directed the proper Officers to prepare the ſeveral Accounts and Eſtimates, in order to be laid before you; and I have nothing from his Majeſty to aſk, but ſuch neceſſary Supplies, as may ſupport the Eſtabliſhment, and provide for the National Debt, in ſuch manner as may be moſt expedient, and leaſt burthenſome to his Subjects.

As a Frugal Management of the Revenue hath been the principal Object of my Adminiſtration; ſo it will be my greateſt Pleaſure, if thoſe publick Services can be effectually provided for, with Honour to his Majeſty, and with Security and Eaſe to his People, without raiſing New Taxes, or encreaſing the National Debt. And this I perſuade myſelf can only be effected, by finding out ſome Mean to prevent the Diminution of the Revenues, by the Fraudulent Importation of Goods.

I muſt therefore recommend to you, the preparing ſuch Heads of a Bill as muſt be moſt likely to attain that deſirable End.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Treaty of Marriage concluded between the Princeſs Royal and the Prince of Orange, muſt be agreeable to all his Majeſty's good Subjects, and particularly to thoſe of this Kingdom. The great Share they had in the ineſtimable Advantages procured to us by the ever-glorious King WILLIAM the Third, cannot fail of making them participate largely of the Joy which is ſo univerſal upon this happy Occaſion.

As the eminent Vertues and Accompliſhments of her Royal Highneſs could not but make an Alliance with her earneſtly ſought for: ſo his Majeſty, ſolicitous for the Future, as well as Preſent Good of his People, could not give a more endearing Proof of his Reſolution to perpetuate their Happineſs, than by yielding to the Inſtances of that Houſe, which hath ſo glorioufly diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the Cauſe of Liberty, and the Proteſtant Religion.

You are now in Poſſeſſion of thoſe invaluable Bleſſings, under the mild Government of a moſt gracious King, who eſteems it his chief Glory to protect us in the full Enjoyment of all our Civil & Religious Rights.

An inviolable Attachment to his Royal Perſon and Family, and a firm Union amongſt all Proteſtants, who have one Common Intereſt, and the ſame Common Enemy, will be the ſureſt Means (under God) of ſecuring thoſe Bleſſings to our lateſt Poſterity.

From the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Reſolved, Nem. Con. 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented 'to his Majeſty, to expreſs our Gratitude for the Aſſurances 'given us, that our Affection and Zeal to his Perſon and 'Government are acceptable to his Majeſty; to aſſure his 'Majeſty, that we will endeavour to promote his Service 'and the good of our Country, with great Chearfulneſs and 'Unanimity; that we are ſenſible of the Benefit of the 'Linen Trade to this Kingdom, and of the great Advantages 'we may receive from the Encouragement given to it in 'Great Britain; and that we ſhall apply our utmoſt Care 'and Attention to promote ſo valuable a Manufactury: And 'that we ſhall chearfully grant ſuch neceſſary Supplies, as 'may provide for the Debt of the Nation and ſupport 'his Majeſty's Government with Honour: That we ſhall 'endeavour to find out proper Means to prevent the 'Fraudulent Importation of Goods, ſo prejudicial to the 'Fair Trader: To acknowledge his Majeſty's great Good-'neſs and Wiſdom, in beſtowing the Princeſs Royal to a 'Prince of the Family of our late glorious Deliverer King 'WILLIAM, and to expreſs the Share we have in the U-'niverſal Joy on this Occaſion: And that we are highly 'ſenſible of his Majeſty's great Goodneſs, in committing 'his Power into the Hands of a Perſon, who follows his 'Royal Example, in making Uſe of it for the Good of his 'People: And that we ſhall endeavour to do every 'thing to contribute to the Peace and Proſperity of his happy 'Reign.

Paris, Nov. 15. Upon Advice that ſeveral Men of War are fitting out in England, the Count de Thouloufe, Grand Admiral of France, is preparing once more to ſet out for the Mediterranean, being (as we are told) to command the combined Fleet of France and Spain. Our Fleet, it is reckoned will conſiſt of 50 Men of War in Spring.

Cologn, Nov. 9. We are aſſured that the taking of Fort Kehl by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, had made ſuch an Impreſſion upon the Princes of the Empire, that they are reſolved to make it a common Cauſe, and unite againſt him. The 5 aſſociated Circles will bring into the Field an Army of 45 or 50,000 Men.

Hanover, Nov. 7. We learn from Vienna, that in a late Council there, it was reſolved to give Battle to the combined Forces in Italy, as ſoon as poſſibly the Imperial Troops could be got thither.

Hamburgh, Nov. 9. They write from Copenhagen, that his Daniſh Majeſty holds 8000 Men in Readineſs to aſſiſt the French King.

London, Nov. 3. By a Mail from France we learn that the Government has ſent Orders to all the Intendants of the Provinces to engage voluntarily 100 Men out of each Battalion of the Militia for 4 Years only, to recruit the Army in Italy, 10 Livres are to be given to each Man on their Departure, and 20 when they are arrived in their Regiments, and ſo intent are they to augment their Forces, that 500 Vagabonds are taken out of Bridewell to be ſent to the Army.

Nov. 20, 22, and 24. By a Holland Mail juſt arriv'd, we learn, the Caſtle of Milan is cloſe blocked up, and that at Novara, many of the Beſiegers have been Kill'd, that 20,000 French are gone to beſiege Mantua, and that Don Carlos is making a Place of Arms at Placentia, for the Confederate Army.

The Emperor is Negotiating 5 Millions of Gilders in Holland, and his Troops make long Marches for Italy. Some Letters mention, that 100,000 Tartars have invaded Ruſſia.

It is reported, that a Squadron of 21 Ships of the Line 3 Fite Ships, and 3 Bomb Veſſels will be ſent to Sea early this Spring, under the Command of Admiral Steward.

We have to remark by a Holland Mail, That King Staniſlaus had received confirmed Advice, that the Tartars had defeated the Ruſſians in Ukrania, and kill'd 12,000 on the Spot; but the Ruſſian Partiſans ſay this is groundleſs.

That the Spaniards have ſigned the Treaty with France, and it now appears, are meditating the Reduction of Naples, ſince a Deſcent with their Troops is deſigned at Leghorn, from whence they may march by Land without interruption.

The French are in poſſeſſion of moſt part of the Milaneze, and 15000 more of their Troops are paſſing the Alps, to conquer the reſt.

According to the Accounts by a Holland Mail Yeſterday, Things run very croſs againſt the Emperor, both on the ſide of Italy and the Rhine.

A Scheme is talk'd of for dividing the Emperor's Dominions thus: France to have the Milaneze, Don Carlos to be King of Naples and Sicily, and his Sardinian Majeſty King of Lombardy.

The Affairs of Poland, according to Advices by a Holland Mail, are ſtill in a ſad State of Confuſion, ſuch as ſeem now to threaten the Ruin of King Staniſlaus and his Party: Some of which are gone from Dantzick, and the Baggage of that Prince is ſaid to be packing up for his Removal to Stralſund, and as the Ruſſians are on one Side, ſo 25000 Saxons entered Poland on the other, in order to ſecure Cracow and crown Auguſtus the IIId. there, whoſe Equipage exceeding magnificent, departed from Dreſden the 8th, and that Prince was in Readineſs to follow.

It is ſtill diſcourſed, that the Earl of Cheſterfield will have ſome Place at Court, and that there will be Removals in great Places before Chriſtmas, and that the great Miniſters of State, will in a Congreſs find out means to prevent a War in Europe.

The Paris Letter by a French Mail this Day ſays, that the French Army is gone into Winter Quarters except 15,000 Men employ'd in making Bridges of Communication for further Operations next Year, but the united Armies in Italy purſue their Conqueſts without oppoſition, and it is apprehended that nothing but the Caſtle of Milan, and the City of Mantua will be able to make any Reſiſtance, ſo that ſome give over the Milaneze for loſt, perhaps this Winter, and they reckon that the Army of the 3 Crowns will be augmented next Year to 100,000 Men. It is added, that ſeveral Neapolitan Barks, Fiſhing for Coral on the Coaſt of Languedoc, putting into the Port of Agde in a Storm for Shelter, not hearing of the Declaration of War, were ſeized, and all the Men carried Priſoners to Montpelier.

It is certain, on the other Hand, that all the French King's Ships are vamping up, and others new building in the different Ports of this Kingdom, his Majeſty being determined to have a Fleet of 50 Men of War at Sea in the Spring.

Boſton, March 11. On Mondaay laſt His Excellency the Governour was pleaſed to Adjourn the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province, to Wedneſday the Tenth of April next. And,

On Tueſday His Excellency was pleaſed, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, to Iſſue out a Proclamation, appointing Thurſday the 4th of April next to be obſerved as a Day of publick Faſting and Prayer throughout this Province.

The ſame Day Capt. Fuller arrived here from Madera, but laſt from Barbadoes, by whom we learn that the Planters of Barbadoes labour under ſo many Difficulties and Diſcouragements, that great Numbers of them intend ſpeedily to leave that Iſland, and ſettle at Cape Fear.

Laſt

Last Week a Veſſel arrived here from Virginia, the Maſter whereof Reports, (as we are informed) That juſt before he ſailed, a Ship came in from England with Advice, that they were beating up for Voluntiers in London when ſhe came away, but that War was not then declared.

Extract of a Letter from *Antigua* dated *Jan.* 11. 1733,4.

'THere is a Blaſt upon the Canes, which never was known in this Iſland before, which deſtroys them wholly wherever it comes, and many hundreds of Acres are wholly loſt. It's very ſickly in this Iſland; they die with a Fever in two Days Time, and many of an unuſual ſore Throat in three Hours. -- But it ſeems, at Home they are reſolved to defend the Weſt Indies, for about 4 Hours ſince a Letter from London informs, that nine Men of War a Regiment of Soldiers, and 150 Cannon are preparing for the Weſt Indies. Sixteen Days before my arrival at Antigua, the Negroes on the Iſland of St John's aroſe, and cut off the Whites, kill'd 42 Men, and a Remnant fled into the Wilderneſs. The ſtation'd Ship, of 60 Guns ſailed from Antigua five Days after this Fact for their Relief, but to Day we had News of the Negroes at Kit's, that the Week before laſt they attempted the ſame in that Iſland, by ſetting Six Houſes on Fire, but were prevented of their Deſign, by a Negro that had a peculiar Regard for his Maſter, diſcloſing the Plot.

Extract of a Letter from *Barbadoes* dated *Dec.* 19. 1733.

'CAPT. Newſom arrived a few Days ago with Advice, That Ten Men of War were coming here, for what End is not known, but War expected.

From another Letter, dated the 19th of *Jan.* laſt.

'OUR Crop is the ſmalleſt we have ever had, inſomuch that Eſtates which made 3000 Pots of Sugar, will not make 500, and not one Third of the Mills will be put about this Year, and the Merchants to whom the Planters are indebted preſs 'em ſo hard, that the Conſequence is to be dreaded; and ſhould there be a War with France, as we expect, this Iſland will (I much fear) be ſoon taken, or at leaſt plundered by the Martinecans.

On Thurſday a Sloop arrived here from Virginia, the Maſter whereof informs us, That two Ships were arrived there from London, one three days, and the other the Day before he ſailed, who inform'd, that they left London the latter End of December, and the Fleet for Virginia intended to ſail ſome time in January under a good Convoy, if not prevented by an Embargo, which they were in daily Expectation of, all the Diſcourſe being about War. The ſaid Maſter further informs, that a few Days after he came out, he ſaw 15 Sail of Ships off of the Capes ſtanding in for Virginia, which he took to be the Fleet from London, but was not near enough to ſpeak with them.

Rhode-Iſland, March 15. 1733,4.

Mr. Charles Morino Mate of a Sloop belonging to this Port arrived here yeſterday from the Havana, who informs us that in their Paſſage from Jamaica to Rhode-Iſland their Sloop was Caſt-away on the Martiers in the Gulf of Florida at 4 o'Clock in the Morning on the 18th day of Dec. laſt, in ſight of Land from the Maſt head; blowing a freſh Gale of Wind at N. E. the Sloop and Cargo entirely loſt, having 9 White Men and 5 Negroes on board; one half took to the Boat, and the other to a Canoe which they ſaved with Difficulty, viz. Capt. *Thomas Wells* of N. York, Capt. *Richard Cupit*, a Paſſenger, *Samuel Trip*, & *Aaron Grist* of Newport, and 3 Negroes, went in the Canoe, who got to Land and went 15 Leagues up in a Lagoun, where they landed; the Indians perceiving them fell upon them and kill'd the 4 white Men, cut them to pieces and eat them, but ſaved the 3 Negroes to make Money of them; it is thought that *Wells* had with him a conſiderable Quantity of Silver and Gold. The ſaid Morino who took to the Sloop's Boat with 6 more in company, rowed up the Lagoun about 12 Leagues, and ſeeing three Indians, he returned back again round the Keys, where he fortunately met with a Spaniſh Sloop, that was trading there with the Indians, that gave him and thoſe that were with him their Paſſage to the Havana, and uſed them civilly. Capt. *Edward Morſs*, who was Maſter of the aforeſaid Sloop, dyed of a burning Fever three Days before this Misfortune happened.

Boſton, March 18. Laſt Week a Veſſel arrived at Marblehead in about 8 Weeks from Cadiz, the Maſter whereof informs, that there has been an Engagement between the Germans and French upon the Rhine, wherein the latter loſt near Twenty Thouſand Men. That a ſtrong Fleet of French and Spaniſh Men of War, with a Land Army on board, is gone into the Mediterranean Sea, and 'tis thought their Deſign is againſt Naples or Sicily.

Philadelphia, April 4.

By a Letter from St. Chriſtophers we have Advice, that the Ship Newbury Capt. Green, belonging to this Port, is loſt on the Iſland of Berbuda; but the People all ſaved.

We hear that Capt. Wilcox, who ſailed from this Port for Ireland laſt Fall, fell over board and was drowned, a few Days before the Ship arrived in Cork.

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, *dated Feb.* 16.

'A Ship from Deal, or the Downs, arrived here in five Weeks, and brings News, that there is no likelihood of a War at preſent, the Admiral of the Britiſh Fleet having taken down his Flag, and many of the Ships and Men diſcharg'd.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred In.

Sloop Ann, John Dickinſon, from Bermuda.
Succeſs, William Higgs, from Ditto.
John & Elizabeth, John Lawrence, from N. York.

Entred Out

Brigt. Two Brothers, Richard Pigeon, for Barbadoes.
Sloop Katharine & Ann, Dunkan Murray, for Maryland.
John & Eliz. John Lawrence, for New York.

Cleared.

Brigt. Peggy, John Sim, for Lisbon.
Ship Tryal, Samuel Flower, to Ditto.
Brigt. John, Robert Hamilton, to Dublin,
Ship Morning Star, David Ruſſan, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Jane & Heſter, Peter Cannon, to Boſton.

Advertiſements.

TO be Sold, a Plantation containing 400 *Acres of very good Land, ſcituated in the Townſhip of* Plymouth, *in the County of* Philadelphia *in* Pennſylvania *Government, about* 14 *Miles from the City; about* 120 *Acres of cleared Land, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, a large Barn and a good Orchard, a good Meadow ready made, and more may be made; the ſaid Tract of Land may be made into three Settlements: Likewiſe about* 40 *Acres of Winter Corn in the Ground; it being near unto three* Merchant Mills, *and about half a Mile from* Skuylkil. *Any Perſons inclined to buy, may enquire and know further concerning the ſame, and the conditions of Payment, of us living on the ſaid Plantation.*

Mary Davis, John Davis, Thomas Davis.

TO be ſold by *Philip Ringo, a Stone-Houſe and Lott, containing Three Quarters of an Acre of Land or there about; alſo another Lott of Land with an Orchard, containing about Nine Acres, both which Lotts are ſcituated in* Trenton *in* New-Jerſey. *Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, or any of them, may apply the aforeſaid* Philip Ringo *in* Amwell, *or* Cornelius Ringo *in* Trenton, *and know the Terms of Sale.*

LATELY Imported, and to be Sold *at* T. Maſters's *Wharff in one of his Store-Houſes, very good* Holland *Duck*, Briſtol *Tobacco Pipes, Blubber, very fine Bohea-Tea, Loaf-Sugar, and* Muſlins, *at reaſonable* Rates.

RUN *away the 5th of this Inſtant* March, from James Boyd of Cheſter County, and Townſhip of Sudsbury, a Servant Man named John Edwards, he is a ſmall, ſhort, thin Fellow, black Complexion, had on when he went away a browniſh coloured Homeſpun Coat, with a Linnen Cinnamon coloured Jacket, an old fine Shirt, old Cloth Breeches, old Worſted Stockings and new Shoes. He took with him a falling Ax, he has alſo a ſore Leg that was cut with an Ax. Any Perſon that can apprehend, or ſecure the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me *James Boyd.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.